

CLAIMS IN THE APPLICATION

1. (currently amended) An isolated and purified poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) homolog ~~selected from the group consisting of human PARP2 (SEQ ID NO: 2), human PARP3 type 1 (SEQ ID NO:4), human PARP3 type 2 (SEQ ID NO:6), murine PARP long form (SEQ ID NO:8), murine PARP short form (SEQ ID NO:10)~~, and functional equivalents thereof which are at least 85% homologous thereto, exhibit poly(ADP-ribose)-synthesizing activity, and have an amino acid sequence which

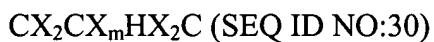
- a) has a functional NAD⁺ binding domain comprising the sequence motif



in which n is an integral value from 1 to 5, and the X radicals are, independently of one another, any amino acid;

and

- b) lacks a zinc finger sequence motif of the general formula



in which

m is an integral value of 28 or 30, and the X radicals are, independently of one another, any amino acid.

2. (previously presented) A functional equivalent of a PARP homolog as claimed in claim 1, wherein the functional NAD⁺ binding domain comprises one of the following general sequence motifs:

(S/T)XGLR(I/V)XPX_n(S/T)GX₃GKGIYFA (SEQ ID NO:12) or
LLWHG(S/T)X₇IL(S/T)XGLR(I/V)XPX_n(S/T)GX₃GKGIYFAX₃SKSAXY (SEQ ID NO:13)

in which

n is an integral value from 1 to 5, and the X radicals are, independently of one another, any amino acid.

3. (previously presented) A functional equivalent of a PARP homolog as claimed in claim 1, comprising at least another one of the following part-sequence motifs:

LX₉NX₂YX₂QLLX(D/E)X_{10/11}WGRVG (SEQ ID NO: 15),
AX₃FXKX₄KTXNXWX₅FX₃PXK (SEQ ID NO:16),
QXL(I/L)X₂IX₉MX₁₀PLGKLX₃QIX₆L (SEQ ID NO:17),
FYTXIPHXFGX₃PP (SEQ ID NO:18); and
KX₃LX₂LXDIEXAX₂L (SEQ ID NO:19),

in which the X radicals are, independently of one another, any amino acid.

4. (canceled)

5. (previously presented) A binding partner for PARP homologs as claimed in claim 1, selected from

- a) antibodies and fragments thereof,
- b) protein-like compounds which interact with a part-sequence of the protein, and
- c) low molecular weight effectors which modulate the catalytic PARP activity or another biological function of a PARP molecule.

6. (previously presented) A nucleic acid comprising

- a) a nucleotide sequence coding for at least one PARP homolog as claimed in claim 1, or the complementary nucleotide sequence thereof;
- b) a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes with a sequence as specified in a) under

- stringent conditions; or
- c) nucleotide sequences which are derived from the nucleotide sequences defined in
a) and b) through the degeneracy of the genetic code.

7. (original) A nucleic acid as claimed in claim 6, comprising

- a) nucleotides +3 to +1715 shown in SEQ ID NO:1;
b) nucleotides +242 to +1843 shown in SEQ ID NO:3;
c) nucleotides +221 to +1843 shown in SEQ ID NO:5;
d) nucleotides +112 to +1710 shown in SEQ ID NO:7; or
e) nucleotides +1 to +1584 shown in SEQ ID NO:9.

8. (previously presented) An expression cassette comprising, under the genetic control of at least one regulatory nucleotide sequence, at least one nucleotide sequence as claimed in claim 6.

9. (original) A recombinant vector comprising at least one expression cassette as claimed in claim 8.

10. (original) A recombinant microorganism comprising at least one recombinant vector as claimed in claim 9.

11. (original) A transgenic mammal comprising a vector as claimed in claim 9.

12. (previously presented) A PARP-deficient mammal or PARP-deficient eukaryotic cell, in which functional expression of at least one gene which codes for a PARP homolog as claimed in claim 1 is inhibited.

13. (previously presented) An in vitro detection method for PARP inhibitors, which comprises

- a) incubating an unsupported or supported polyADP-ribosylatable target with a reaction mixture comprising
 - a1) a PARP homolog as claimed in claim 1,
 - a2) a PARP activator; and
 - a3) a PARP inhibitor or an analyte in which at least one PARP inhibitor is suspected;
- b) carrying out the polyADP ribosylation reaction; and
- c) determining the polyADP ribosylation of the target qualitatively or quantitatively.

14. (original) A method as claimed in claim 13, wherein the PARP homolog is preincubated with the PARP activator and the PARP inhibitor or an analyte in which at least one PARP inhibitor is suspected, before the polyADP ribosylation reaction is carried out.

15. (original) A method as claimed in claim 13, wherein the polyADP-ribosylatable target is a histone protein.

16. (previously presented) A method as claimed claim 13, wherein the PARP activator is activated DNA.

17. (previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 13, wherein the polyADP ribosylation reaction is started by adding NAD⁺.

18. (previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 13, wherein the polyADP ribosylation of the supported target is determined using anti-poly(ADP-ribose) antibodies.

19. (previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 13, wherein the unsupported target is labeled with an acceptor fluorophore.

20. (original) A method as claimed in claim 19, wherein the polyADP ribosylation of the unsupported target is determined using anti-poly(ADP-ribose) antibody which is labeled with a donor fluorophore which is able to transfer energy to the acceptor fluorophore.
21. (original) A method as claimed in claim 19, wherein the target is biotinylated histone, and the acceptor fluorophore is coupled thereto via avidin or streptavidin.
22. (previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 20, wherein the anti-poly(ADP-ribose) antibody carries a europium cryptate as donor fluorophore.
23. (previously presented) An in vitro screening method for binding partners for a PARP molecule, which comprises
- a1) immobilizing at least one PARP homolog as claimed in claim 1 on a support;
 - b1) contacting the immobilized PARP homolog with an analyte in which at least one binding partner is suspected; and
 - c1) determining, where appropriate after an incubation period, analyte constituents bound to the immobilized PARP homolog;
- or
- a2) immobilizing on a support an analyte which comprises at least one possible binding partner for a PARP molecule;
 - b2) contacting the immobilized analyte with at least one PARP homolog as claimed in claim 1 for which a binding partner is sought; and
 - c2) examining the immobilized analyte, where appropriate after an incubation period, for binding of the PARP homolog.

24. (previously presented) A method for the qualitative or quantitative determination of nucleic acids encoding a PARP homolog as claimed in claim 1, which comprises

- a) incubating a biological sample with a defined amount of an exogenous nucleic acid, hybridizing under stringent conditions, determining the hybridizing nucleic acids and, where appropriate, comparing with a standard; or
- b) incubating a biological sample with a pair of oligonucleotide primers with specificity for a PARP homolog-encoding nucleic acid, amplifying the nucleic acid, determining the amplification product and, where appropriate, comparing with a standard.

25. (previously presented) A method for the qualitative or quantitative determination of a PARP homolog as claimed in claim 1, which comprises

- a) incubating a biological sample with a binding partner specific for a PARP homolog,
- b) detecting the binding partner/PARP complex and, where appropriate,
- c) comparing the result with a standard.

26. (original) A method as claimed in claim 25, wherein the binding partner is an antibody or a binding fragment thereof, which carries a detectable label where appropriate.

27. (original) A method as claimed in claim 24 for diagnosing energy deficit-mediated illnesses.

28. (previously presented) A method for determining the efficacy of PARP effectors, which comprises

- a) incubating a PARP homolog as claimed in claim 1 with an analyte which comprises an effector of a physiological or pathological PARP activity; removing the effector again where appropriate; and
- b) determining the activity of the PARP homolog, where appropriate after adding substrates or cosubstrates.

29. (previously presented) A gene therapy composition, which comprises in a vehicle acceptable for gene therapy a nucleic acid construct which

- a) comprises an antisense nucleic acid against a coding nucleic acid as claimed in claim 6; or
- b) a ribozyme against a nucleic acid as claimed in claim 6; or
- c) codes for a specific PARP inhibitor.

30. (previously presented) A pharmaceutical composition comprising, in a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle, at least one PARP protein as claimed in claim 1, at least one PARP binding partner or at least one coding nucleotide sequence.

31. (original) The use of low molecular weight PARP binding partners as claimed in claim 5 for the diagnosis or therapy of pathological states in the development and/or progress of which at least one PARP protein, or a polypeptide derived there from, is involved.

32. (original) The use of low molecular weight PARP binding partners as claimed in claim 5 for the diagnosis or therapy of pathological states mediated by an energy deficit.